

## THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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DAILY.  
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 BY MAIL, THREE MONTHS..... \$ 2.50  
 BY MAIL, ONE YEAR..... 8.00  
 WEEKLY EDITION, PER YEAR..... .50

Address, STATE JOURNAL,  
Topeka, Kansas.

THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SECURE THE FAVOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, controls exclusively for Topeka the full day service of this great organization for the collection of news. A telegraphic operator in the STATE JOURNAL office is employed for the sole purpose of taking this report, which comes continuously from 7:30 a. m. till 4:30 p. m. (with bulletins of important news up to 4 p. m.) over a wire running into this office and used only for the day Associated Press business between the hours above named.

THE STATE JOURNAL is the only paper in Kansas receiving the full day Associated Press Report.

THE STATE JOURNAL has a regular average daily local circulation in Topeka of more than 10,000 copies. Capital City Dailies Combined, and Double that of its principal competitor—a very creditable morning newspaper.

Member of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.  
 THE STATE JOURNAL Press Room is equipped with a Lightning Web Perfecting Printing Press—the handiest and fastest piece of printing machinery in the state.

ONE of the parties to the strike at least is a man with a Pull.

PRENDERGAST'S insane dodge having played out, he is now about at the end of his rope.

If prominent New York people set the fashion, stripes will be very much worn this year.

It is fortunate that there are not two of Debs. The country is prone to exclaim, "vent Debs."

The small boy is shooting off today the few firecrackers he didn't shoot off yesterday and last night.

WHEN Vice-President Harahan shook his fist over his nose Mr. Pullman was sure a strike was imminent.

Not a solitary hog arrived in Chicago yesterday, and it is plain that that town has stood just as much as it can.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S order that all the water drunk by the soldiers be boiled isn't expected to entail any large amount of extra work.

The boycott has increased the knowledge of some cities in one point at least, it has demonstrated that the price of ice can really be raised.

Today the gay young small boys restraints and rules despoil, announcing all life's other joys, to blow out each other's eyes.

SPEAKER CRISP looks with pride on the work of congress. The news that his mind is failing will be a sad blow to the speaker's many friends.

The house has decided against Tom Watson in the contested election case, and he may now take another nibble on the "corn cobs of Democratic ability."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: If St. Paul were alive today he would have to listen to women speaking in churches or stay out of doors. The world has moved since his day.

The barbers at Emporia have refused to shave the deputies placed there to guard railroad property. The only effect will be to increase the number of aspirants for Peffer's position.

MR. CLEVELAND is going to keep his promise to maintain the credit of the country if he has to run it into bankruptcy to do it. The public debt has increased only \$50,000,000 in the past year.

A WOMAN living near Wellington offered a man 160 acres of land to marry her and now the people think she is crazy. They should reserve their opinion till they see the woman. May be it was worth it.

THE people of Lansing, Ill., were dreadfully scared because sixty-eight kegs of powder were stolen by strikers. Instead of intending violence it is probable they only wanted to celebrate the Fourth in style.

EVERY day the railroad officials say the trains are running on time and every day the strikers say everything is tied up. As a developer of the imagination and a producer of fictionists the strike is an unequalled success.

THE Democrats probably hung the pictures of Jefferson and Jackson in the convention hall in preference to other Democratic statesmen, because they were dead. For the same reason it was a serious omission not to have Cleveland's there.

The indications point to the re-election of Hon. Cass Broderick in the first congressional district by an increased majority. His constituents, regardless of party affiliation are well pleased with his course in congress and he will be heartily endorsed at the polls by people of all shades of political belief. A prominent Populist of Jefferson county said to a reporter: "Broderick is all right. He is a clean, honest man and has stood by the people, especially on the silver question. We have been watching him and we won't forget him this fall. I am a Populist and shall vote the ticket straight with the exception of congress-man. But when we have a man who has been tried and found to be with the people on what is now the supreme is-

sus, that is silver, what's the use to exchange him for a man we don't know and one without congressional experience. I know at least fifteen Populists in my neighborhood who feel just as I do about it. There can't anybody beat Broderick in our district."

## SHAWNEE DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Shawnee county is hopelessly divided. This was evidenced at last Saturday's convention. There is a young crowd and an old crowd and the young crowd had the ascendancy. Such men as Mike Heery and Buck Miller, who never lose an opportunity to tell how the party—all of it—used to meet in John Martin's office and nominate one another for the various places to be filled, were relegated to the rear.

It is always so in political parties. When there are leaves and fishes to be divided, the men who have borne the brunt of the battle and stood in the front in the party's hour of need, are sent to the rear and the young crowd, usually the newly converted, takes up the party's guidance.

True, there is not much to fight over, only a Federal appointment now and then, but it is a cheap way of attracting attention. The people in these times of strikes and when live public issues are being discussed might forget there is a Democratic party if something were not done to remind them of it. The party was already divided into the stalwarts and the fusionists and now that it has been sub-divided into the old crowd, the young crowd and Eugene Higgin, there is no knowing where this thing will end.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

Bowling Green, whose formation dates from the Dutch day, is the oldest park in New York city.

During a large part of the reign of Louis XIII and his successor masks were generally worn in public by ladies of quality.

The first discovery of land in the limits of the United States was on April 2, 1512, by De Leon, and the land was Florida.

According to an investigator located at Davenport, Ia., there are 30,000,000 microbes to each cubic inch of water taken from the Mississippi at that place.

Inks are made principally in blacks and reds, but they are also made in a great variety of colors, and a considerable quantity of white ink is sold for writing on black cards.

A man at Logansport, Ind., has a cat with a mania for playing the piano. Its delight is to stand on a piano stool and strike the keys with its front paws.

## A Bad Break.



Mr. Smith (who is courting a young widow)—Well, Tommy, what do you expect to be when you grow up?  
 Tommy—Oh, I ain't particular. All I want to be is to be big enough to lick Mr. Jones. He kissed mamma six times last night after she told him to stop.—Texas Siftings.

## The Troubles of Matrimony.

Employer—Late again, John. Can't you manage to get here on time?  
 Employee—I can't sleep nights, sir, and am apt to be late in the morning.  
 Employer—If you're sleepless, why don't you consult a doctor and find out the cause?  
 Employee—I know the cause, sir; it is six weeks old.  
 Employer—Oh—New York Press.

## At the Counter.

They stood behind the counter, two rather pretty girls.  
 With curls on their shoulders and Lillian Russell curls.  
 And, oh, their hearts were merry and their tongues were running fast.  
 Of their lovers, and their dresses, and their pleasures now and past.  
 When there wandered to the counter, with a grin and worried face,  
 A queer little woman who asked to look at lace.  
 One of them looked her over with a cool, contemptuous air.  
 Then chatted on, "Oh, Daisy, I wish that you'd been there!"  
 "I s'pose that Charley looked too enter?" "You bet that he's alive!"  
 And my dress was that pink satin that we sold at ninety-five.  
 And I had that woman make it that made the dress for Grace."  
 "If you please," there came a weary voice, "I want to look at lace."  
 "And Mary Jenks was there. Oh, girls, you ought to see her hair!"  
 It was curled and frizzed to death—and don't you tell—but I don't care!  
 I don't believe the half of it grew on her head at all.  
 And her costume—well! before I'd wear such a garment to a ball!  
 And how she ever gets a fellow with that lookin' face!"  
 "Will you kindly," said a weary voice; "will you let me see some lace?"  
 "I saw that fellow—you know—that was over in the strike, and he ain't here, and that stuck up Sissy Wilkes."  
 "I never!" Here the customer, up plucking her heart of grace,  
 spoke boldly: "Please to wait on me. I want to see some lace."  
 The salesgirl paused, impatient, such persistence to discover.  
 "There's only vellies here," she said; "the lace is three rooms over!"  
 —New York World.

THE STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact,

## MILLIONS IN SUGAR.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE GREAT HAVEMEYER TRUST.

Wherein It Resembles the Standard Oil Monopoly—Points of Interest Concerning Sugar Magnates—Parsons, the Trust's Counsel—Spreckels, the Sugar King.

The Sugar trust investigation has turned the public eye in the direction of trusts and the men who have made them, and there has been much comparing and contrasting of their growth and their methods. There are many interesting parallels and equally interesting differences between the two greatest trusts, the American Sugar Refining company and the Standard Oil company.



HENRY O. HAVEMEYER.

The general plan of each of these powerful combinations of capital greatly resembles the plan of the other. In each case the lawyer who formulated the scheme was handsomely rewarded, both as to the immediate dollar and subsequent rich counsel fees. In each case the lawyer was directed to formulate a plan for an unincorporated organization in order to avoid the antitrust laws. In each case the carefully gotten up scheme was in time declared illegal by the courts, the Standard Oil in Ohio and the Sugar trust in New York. It is held by the magnates of the Standard Oil company that without such an organization as theirs the petroleum industry would go to the dogs. The Sugar trust people feel equally certain that they are the salt of the sugar business, so to speak. A very large number of persons outside the charmed circle of stockholders to whom fat dividends are paid believe that trusts generally and these two in particular work great injustices and hardship to the masses.

The projectors of the Standard Oil company blazed out a new path, and Lawyer Dodd, who was employed by them to put their plan into legal shape, was an obscure and comparatively untried practitioner of Pennsylvania. The originators of the Sugar trust were imitative in their plan and selected for their counsel John E. Parsons of New York, then without a practitioner in the United States had a larger income at the time. Both trusts, when declared illegal as conducted under the unchartered plan, were reorganized at once as corporations under the auspices of the same lawyers who drew up the original schemes. The Standard Oil company was created by men who were born poor and had won wealth by dint of hard struggling. The Sugar trust was created by men who inherited their wealth—when they were boys by their fathers. Opulence "beyond the dreams of avarice" has been the reward of all parties connected with both organizations, but the Standard Oil magnates are much less fond of displaying their wealth than the Sugar trust men. Each organization has one member who is conspicuous for his benevolence. In the Standard Oil this is John D. Rockefeller; in the Sugar trust it is Henry O. Havemeyer. Mr. Rockefeller has shown his open handedness to a much greater degree than has Mr. Havemeyer, but perhaps the wealth of the former is as much greater than the latter's as his benevolence. In both cases the trust managers have been glad to amalgamate with such competitors as they could not crush, the late Charles Pratt of Brooklyn being perhaps the most conspicuous one taken in by the Standard Oil, and Claus Spreckels the best known of those received into the fold of the Sugar trust. The leading spirits in both have been brothers, and all the magnates of both trusts dislike newspaper notoriety. For



JOHN E. SEALES, JR.

this reason much of the gossip that is printed concerning them is not even founded on fact, for there are writers who, when they can't get gossip as directed, manufacture it to order.

The Havemeyers—Henry O. and Theodore A.—are sons of Frederick C. Havemeyer, who was numbered among America's pioneer sugar refiners. Both brothers, unlike some sons of some rich men, were initiated when still quite young into the business of sugar refining, and both delighted from the beginning in the task of mastering all its details. Today it is said that there are not two men in existence who know more about the kind of soil and climate best adapt-

ed to the growth of sugar cane, the cultivation and harvesting of the crop, the expressing of the juice, the grades produced in different parts of the world, the chemical and mechanical processes of refining the raw sugar or the markets of the world than Theodore A. and Henry O. Havemeyer. In other words, like most successful men, they know their own business thoroughly and have stuck to it. Both these men live in splendid style, Henry O., the present president, in Stamford, near Greenwich, Conn. It is in Greenwich that his benevolence has been more in evidence than elsewhere, having taken the form of a most magnificent schoolhouse, erected at a cost of \$150,000 or thereabouts and fitted out with all that is newest and best in the educational line, including a most complete gymnasium. The New York offices of the Havemeyers are located near the river front on a side street in a four story brick building, substantial enough in appearance, but positively mean looking by the side of some of New York's commercial palaces, one of the most imposing of which indeed is the property of the Havemeyers themselves.

J. E. Seales, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the organization, was perhaps the leading spirit in the movement for the adoption of the trust form. He is a citizen of Brooklyn and has to do with many of that city's most important social and business interests. He is prominently identified with the Methodist (Seneey) hospital, to which he has made large contributions at various times. In religion he is a Methodist, is greatly interested in the Brooklyn Church society, organized to plant new churches of his denomination in Brooklyn, and was among those who gave freely toward the erection of what is now the handsomest house of worship in the City of Churches, the New York Avenue M. E. church. From the fact that his enthusiasm is equally evident as to church and trust it is plain that he perceives nothing contrary to the spirit of the former in the conduct of the latter.

Neither of the Havemeyers nor Mr. Seales has been prominently identified with politics of late, though the Havemeyers were conspicuous friends of Mr. Tilden when he ran on the Democratic ticket for president in 1876, and it has been testified by the Havemeyers that during the past few years the trust has contributed to the campaign funds of both parties, but Cord Meyer, a heavy stockholder in the trust, was the nominee of the Democrats for secretary of state on the New York state ticket in 1893. In 1892 he was a member of the state executive committee on the Demo-



CORD MEYER, JR.

cratic side and as such aided materially in rolling up a big vote for Cleveland in the Empire State. Mr. Meyer is 40 years of age.

Claus Spreckels, for years known as the world's sugar king, is a native of Hanover, Germany. His exact age has never been given out, but he must be a very old man, for it was more than half a century ago that he came to America, and he was then between 25 and 30. He first settled in New York, where he started a grocery store, but when the California gold fever broke out he gave up his grocery business and betook himself to the Pacific slope, though not to break his back digging for the precious metal. It was clear to him that the surest source of gain lay in selling supplies to the men who took their chances in the mines, and the event proved the correctness of his vision. Everything he touched returned him handsome profits, and when his brothers joined him on the coast they combined in the brewery business. A few years later he went into sugar, having observed that cane grew luxuriantly on the Sandwich Islands; that labor was cheap there, and that Hawaii was nearer San Francisco, so far as cost of transportation between the two places is concerned, than Louisiana.

The growth of Spreckels' saccharine enterprise was of the sort that is said by imaginative writers to remind them of the stories of suddenly acquired wealth that are to be found in the "Arabian Nights." Along with his monetary acquisitions he secured almost unlimited power over King Kalakua, then the ruler of Hawaii, who fell so completely under Spreckels' domination that he and not the dusky monarch was said to be the real sovereign. He now owned the largest sugar plantation in the world—16,000 acres. It took four steamers to carry his raw sugar to San Francisco to be refined, and there was no competition worth speaking of west of the Rockies. Then the Sugar trust was formed in the east, the weaker refineries of the coast joined the new organization, and Spreckels had a fight on his hands. He did not shrink, but proceeded to build a refinery in Philadelphia to teach the trust a lesson. He found after a time, however, that he could not down the trust. Its managers, in turn, discovered that they could not wipe him out, and the result was amalgamation, though not until both parties to the contest had squandered considerable sums of money therein.

M. I. DEXTER.

Pious Philadelphia.

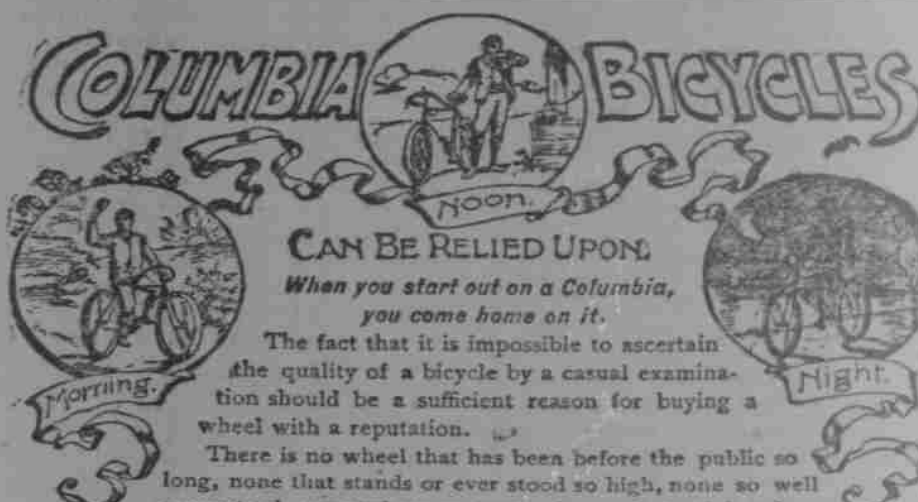
Philadelphia now leads Brooklyn as the "City of Churches."

## IVORY SOAP.

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 Tubbs, 8th and Topeka ave.  
 George Means, 810 West 8th st.  
 E. L. Dibert, 8th and Clay sts.  
 James Shaw, 7th and Lincoln sts.  
 D. D. Knox, 8th and Buchanan sts.  
 J. S. Grice and Son, 905 West 6th st.  
 Whitteley Mer. Co., 2nd and Madison sts.  
 8th " " "  
 Chas. Dryer, 2nd and Harrison sts.  
 Baldwin, 404 East 8th st.  
 Davis, Princess Gro., 13th and Lincoln.  
 M. B. Smith, 10th and Morris ave.  
 Henry Ritter & Son, 8th and Clay sts.

James Wer's, 6th and Topeka ave.  
 W. G. Frazier, Hunter and Lincoln sts.  
 Armantout, 17th and Clay sts.  
 College Hill Meat Mar., 15th and Lincoln.  
 Geo. C. Beach, 218 West 8th st.  
 I. K. Trueblood, Auburndale.  
 J. K. Thompson, 418 Kansas ave.  
 Messers. Laws, 404 East 4th st.  
 Freeman Bros., 114 Kansas ave.  
 Hammond & Co., 208 Kansas ave.  
 Felker, 806 East 5th st.  
 Grant Lux, 6th and Jackson sts.  
 L. D. House, 203 1/2 West 6th ave.  
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 J. J. Bonewitz, 1225 Van Buren, N. T.  
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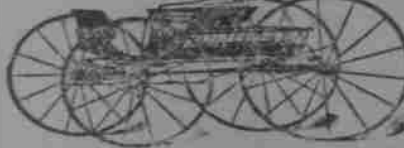
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Asbury Park, New Jersey, and Return.  
 TICKETS SOLD JULY 5-8-7.  
 The Santa Fe has arranged to extend the time limit on their round trip tickets to Asbury Park until September 1st. Go by one route and return by another east of Chicago if you wish. See Rowley Bros. for particulars.

Fine Work.  
 At Topeka Steam Laundry.  
 Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this month.

Cleveland, Ohio, and Return—Tickets sold July 5, 8, 10.  
 The Santa Fe has arranged to extend the time limit on their round trip tickets to Cleveland, Ohio, until September 15. See Rowley Bros. for particulars.  
 Yellow. Dried Up and Wrinkled. Is this the way your face looks? If so, try Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker. It not only purifies the blood, but renews it, and gives your face a bright youthful appearance. Sold and warranted by W. H. Kennedy, 4th and Kas Ave.